

THE EVENING STAR.
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CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor.

THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent family circulation much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a news and advertising medium it has no competitor.

In order to avoid delays on account of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editorial or Business Departments, according to tenor or purpose.

Press Meetings at St. Louis.

The two addresses on journalism delivered in St. Louis on Thursday appropriately came from two of the most distinguished members of the profession in America. John Hay's laurels as a diplomat and statesman, conspicuous as they are, do not hide his laurels earned as a writer for the daily press, while the other speaker, Mr. C. C. Smith, a member of the profession, has built his reputation exclusively upon the foundations of comment upon the history of the day. Both men, in the high respect in which they are held, and in the influence they exert on affairs, are very fine representatives of what may be done and won with the pen within the confines of legitimate journalism. Mr. Hay's tone was optimistic. He pointed out the tremendous power of journalism as it exists today. He attempted no flattery of the fourth estate. He did not paint the picture of a perfect institution, but of one still capable of much improvement, still requiring the greatest care in those administering it. The note of caution was sounded, but not so as to interfere with the harmony of a deliverance full of approval of the past and present, and of a most confident hope of the future. We have not had, even from Mr. Hay, a paper written in smoother style, or upon a plane of gentler dignity.

Strangely enough one of the most buoyant of men, and one who by the exercise of such spirit has commanded the widest admiration, appeared in the role of a pessimist. Mr. Waterson is always frank, but seldom unduly censorious. With eyes front and shoulders well squared, he keeps up with the procession, and often leads it. At sixty-four he is writing with the zest and vigor of thirty-four, and as if eighty-four might find him still with pen in hand wishing the country many blessings. We may expect, therefore, his language to be sound. Nor is it to be regretted, for while as a pessimist he was out of picture for the moment, he gave us, as always, a very bright and readable disquisition, and the enjoyment of a breezy surprise from remarkable powers.

The world goes forward and journalism with it. With us the newspaper is as well established as the Constitution itself, and will live as long, and continue to be an invaluable instrument for the Constitution's protection.

The War News.

The war in the far east has reached a stage at which it is possible very easily to draw false conclusions from the reports received through both unofficial and official sources. In the campaign in the region between the Yalu and the railroad it would appear that neither side knows what is happening to the other. The reports of the retreat of a portion of General Kuroki's army at Feng-Wang-Cheng conflict in important particulars. The Russians claim that it was a severe repulse for the Japanese, while the Japanese assert that it was little else than a retreat following a reconnaissance in force. Certain indications point to the fact that it was the flying column detached by Kuroki to gain a vantage point north of Mukden that was attacked by Cossacks and driven back. In any case it does not appear that Kuroki's main army has been engaged in battle or that it has suffered a reverse. Full details of the engagement are necessary to warrant an estimate of its bearing on the campaign as a whole.

Two interesting developments occur in today's war news. One is that the Russians have lost a fine cruiser from the Vladivostok fleet, she having grounded recently during certain maneuvers, in such a position that she was afterward destroyed by her own people in order to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. The other important fact is that the Japanese government claims that the mine which destroyed the Hatause was located fully ten miles out at sea from Port Arthur, thus being beyond the limit prescribed by international custom in case of harbor mines in warfare. The placing of mines so far out is unquestionably in violation of the established rules for the protection of neutral commerce in time of war, and further disclosures regarding this claim of the Japanese will be awaited with interest.

The situation this summer with reference to Mr. Roosevelt will be a rather delicate one, involving a direct conflict between the respectful courtesy the American people demand for the President of the United States and the satire and criticism which a candidate for the office must expect to face.

If the czar insists on going to the front he should at least take the precaution of staying on land instead of venturing in any battle ship.

Possibly W. J. Bryan hopes to make one of those wonderful rallies in the ninth inning.

A Great Moral Crusade.

The record of the recent struggles of the police authorities of New York City to close the pool rooms in their jurisdiction would make most interesting reading to a man who has been asleep for a hundred years and has just awakened to see the battle royal against gambling in full progress. The reluctant withdrawal of the Western Union Telegraph Company, managed by men of high standing in the community, and themselves pursuing highly moral lives, is itself a most impressive phenomenon. The determination of the pool room gamblers to retain their telegraph and telephone wires, the heavy outlays they make to continue business, the pains they take to fortify their places and delude the police, the flagrant law defiance of managers of "rackets" of gamblers—all these attest to the fact that there is today no more profitable business than that of dealing with the public on the results of horse races. Millions of dollars are involved. Profits are enormous. The lure is so attractive that men will risk imprisonment and public disgrace in order to have a chance at the winnings.

This pool room evil has grown to proportions which dwarf the old-time patronage of the Louisiana lottery. When that great gambling institution was in full swing its tickets were sold by the thousands in every part of the country. But it was a comparatively insignificant drain upon the purse of the people, evil though its influence was. The drawings occurred only once a month, and the sums bet by individuals were small. The pool rooms, when in full blast and unhampered by police activity, affect thousands where the lottery reached hundreds. The bets are larger and more numerous. The races are run every day in the year save Sunday—in some parts of the country even on Sunday—and several are

run each day. The total of a single day's wagers in all parts of the United States has never been computed, but is unquestionably a staggering sum. The fact that the pool room men fight so desperately to keep in business proves conclusively that the business pays. The means that hundreds of thousands of people are losing money, for which they get nothing but excitement, and a very demoralizing kind of excitement at that. The winnings are inevitably overtopped by the losses, for the average bettor is going against a system based upon mathematical calculations which leave a very small margin of probable loss for the house. When a man wins he is taking his neighbor's money, not that of the professional gambler who runs the establishment. The evils caused by this indulgence of the gambling passion are incalculable. They include domestic privations, loss of moral sense, divorce, loss of position, crime and suicide. It is believed that if the gambling spirit were quenched in this country the moral and pecuniary standards of the people would be immediately raised by twenty-five per cent. If this crime could be only in part destroyed the pool rooms it will mean better times for merchants, happier homes for tens of thousands of men and women, better clothes and food for children. It will mean recovery from one of the most pestilential diseases to which modern society is subject. God speed the work!

Mr. Bryan and Bullying.

In this week's Commoner Mr. Bryan says: "Fifteen years ago we had no thought of extending millions upon millions of ships and big armies for the purpose of posing as a bully and a braggart among nations."

The charge of having employed this sort of language recently proved so embarrassing to a distinguished rhetorician that he felt impelled to disavow it. While making his canvass for Congress last fall Bourke Cockran was quoted as characterizing the United States as "the hoodlum among the nations." It sounded very like him, and was generally accepted as his own. But when interrogated on the point in the House in April, during his bout with Mr. Dalzell, he refused to stand for it. He colored and stammered when confronted in such a place and in such company with a phrase so lacking in truth and so insulting to national spirit.

But Mr. Bryan is committed. We have his phrase, which is equally offensive and discreditable, in black and white. Should he attempt at any future time to dodge, the "goods" can be produced. He may never make such an attempt, being upon the whole a bolder and more courageous man than Bourke Cockran. Nevertheless, he is likely to regret the extravagance.

This talk of our having become a bully dates from the war with Spain, and that makes Mr. Bryan's deliverance doubly unfortunate for him. He was his party's leader at that time and a candidate for a second nomination to the presidency. The spirit of the whole country was up, and if the role of the bully was being played, it was a nation of bullies. Mr. Bryan was a bully by himself, being prompt to enlist and eager for action. He looked well in his soldier's clothes, was photographed in them, and while not fortunate enough to get on the firing line, he tried to get there, and, we may believe, would have acquitted himself well had he succeeded.

The close of the war found our responsibilities greatly increased, and the need of a larger army and navy greatly augmented. Our military and naval appropriations are for the purpose of meeting those responsibilities, which Mr. Bryan helped the country to assume. Why then should he talk in so coarse a strain of censure on the subject? Does he regret the part he played in 1898? Does the fact that he bears no such influence as to political affairs now as he did then account for his present choler and vituperation?

The Presidency.

Is the assurance of the Parker people that their favorite if nominated and elected will not seek a second term a sly dig at Mr. Cleveland? What memories that sort of talk recalls! How confident Mr. Cleveland was that peril to the country existed in the temptation of using the presidency to forward one's personal ambition! And so, as a patriot, having nothing at heart but the good of the people, he pledged himself to be content with one term. Securing that, he then encountered the temptations of the office, and promptly surrendered to them. In this year of grace 1904 he is scheming for his fourth nomination, and should he receive it and be elected he is just as certain to try for a fifth as he lives. There was a war in the Parker camp, and they are at work.

A Chicago woman suggests that a husband ought to pay his wife a salary. Most wives will think it over and conclude that the old method of letting the expense account cover the situation is best, after all.

There are still people who insist that a class of sweet girl graduates makes a finer picture on the stage than any corps of comic opera sylphs that frequented it during the theatrical season.

Perdicaris, the American who was captured by brigands in Morocco, is an author. If he had not been before, he would, of course, follow the custom of captives and become one.

The tobacco trust may be mean enough to claim that the President's dispute for the weed in any form is responsible for any move that Attorney General Knox makes against it.

With war going on in Asia and brigandage flourishing in Europe and North Africa, it looks as if civilization still had much to accomplish.

It is really amusing to note the consternation of base ball clubs that come here expecting to find the Washingtons habitually early.

The report that Cervera is in danger brings a thrill of sympathy to the mind of every American who admires a good loser.

A Tyrannical Labor Union.

The freight handlers employed by the Fall River steamboat line have struck and threaten to spread the trouble if their demands are not complied with. Those demands center upon a single proposition, which is thus stated by the president of the union which is managing the strike:

"The strike was caused by the refusal of the Fall River line to discharge a non-union man. We will insist on the discharge of that man, and we will not work until we will never allow him to join the union."

This seems like a very arbitrary, unjust position for any worker to assume, yet it is unfortunately the position assumed by many of the strike managers. Two principles are involved, first the right of the employer to hire any efficient workers he wishes, second the right of those workers, if not members of the union, to join the union to protect themselves. Carried to its logical limit the refusal to work with non-union men and to permit them to organize themselves would speedily create a class of willing but ostracized workers, utterly without the chance to earn a livelihood. Unless the employers can break down the flat refusal of the union men to work with non-unionists, and if the strike is continued, other non-unionists must be employed, and these add to the number of the proscribed workers. Of course, it is impossible to carry the situation to the extreme of permanently depriving a man of the right to earn a living. The courts

would probably take a view of the case radically differing from that expressed by the head of the union of striking freight-handlers. A body of workers which closes the doors of admission to all other otherwise qualified men against whom there is only the charge that at some time or other they accepted employment as non-unionists could have no equitable standing whatever, and in the eyes of the public would appear to be engaged in a tyrannical course of oppression. The right to work is paramount. The right to associate in unions for mutual protection and improvement is conceded. But that right cannot deprive the individual of his right to make a living by honest toil or of the employer to conduct his business by peaceful methods regardless of the organization status of his workers. The vast majority of employers today prefer to deal with the unions, because they find that the general effect of such association is mutually beneficial. They are willing to concede the union principle so far as it does not become so oppressive and destructive of inalienable rights. It behooves the friends of that principle, of whatever calling, to repress the tendency which is displayed in this freight-handlers' strike to cast into a hopeless ostracism all who do not join the ranks.

When all the trusts have been merged and all the mergers consolidated the solemn question of who shall be supreme magnate will arise.

The public can always be trusted to display any amount of industry and ingenuity to defeat efforts to protect it from the book-makers.

Mr. Cortelyou is not a bad example of what an intelligent and industrious young American can do for himself.

Dowie says he will be back next month, but makes no report as to whether Australia has been converted.

It would have been unreasonable for Japan to expect Russia to lose all the warships.

Judge Parker has kept silent so long that the novelty is beginning to wear off.

SHOOTING STARS.

A Confident Assertion.

"Some political economists," said the woman with steel-rimmed glasses, "say that an excess of money is a disease." "Well," answered young Mrs. Torkins, "if you know any one who is worried that way he can go to the races with my husband and get cured."

A Paraphrase.

Some men are born to greatness; With luck their lives begin. And some achieve distinction And others just "butt in."

A Skeptic.

"He's too honest to use money on an election." "Well," said Senator Sorghum, "I don't know. Maybe he's too honest and then again, maybe he's too economical."

The Making of a Great Man.

"Socrates was a wonderfully patient, forbearing, forgiving, though greatly imposed upon, man," said Mrs. Meekton. "Yes," answered Leonidas, "and I understand he owed it all to his wife."

A Minor Consideration.

"So you have found a new servant," said Mrs. Bliggins. "Yes," answered her husband proudly. "I don't know yet how much salary she wants." "Never mind about the salary. Find out how many people there are in her family, and whether they have large appetites."

A Plea.

Oh, Miss June time, Comin' down de lane, We's skayht dat you was never Comin' visitin' again. But de bloomin' by de road side, An' de shinin' in de sky, Done wrote us all a letter Poh to say dat you was high.

An Outrage on the President.

More than seventy years ago a distinguished statesman of England remarked: "Mr. Van Buren, who had just been rejected by the Senate as minister to the court he had been attending for some months, that 'it is not only a great advantage to a public man to be the subject of an outrage.'"

The incident at Washington wherein a moving picture was made on the Capitol steps of an alleged Booklet being rescued and comforted by President Roosevelt, is only a revolting to the ordinary mind, and certain to react on the perpetrators. There must be a very low opinion of public sentiment in the minds of some persons if they suppose that it is possible by such a trick to deceive the American people. They do not object to being humbugged to a certain extent, but they are not easily deceived for any length of time. If there are any notions that political capital can be made from the reproduction of moving pictures of the faked-up scene, it is a mistaken one.

Those who do not want President Roosevelt for another term have a perfect right to their own choice. They ought to have sense enough to fight like men, for if they play the baby act they will be the more discredited. President Roosevelt can stand all such attacks and will not suffer, but it is ridiculous to suppose that there are any Americans who will be affected by the representation of something which obviously never did occur and never can. This is no stir in the world as the next examination in the committee of the entire nation.

Geo. Fred Williams.

A contemporary remarks that George Fred Williams is crushed. Yes, crushed, but not dismayed. George Fred is constructed on the principle of the opera hat; he can be crushed any number of times and still be ready for the next performance.

A Hard Knock.

A democratic candidate who was really logical would look terribly out of place at the head of his party.

And They Have to Play, Too.

Here in Boston people go out to the ball grounds to see the local ball nine play. In Washington people go to see the visiting ball nine play.

Coming Events.

The first important battle that the Russians win will make nearly as much of a stir in the world as the first speech that Judge Parker delivers.

Knew Them.

When President Clowry really tried he had no trouble in locating the pool rooms.

The National Game.

It is said that there are between 800 and 1,000 base ball clubs in the vicinity of Chicago alone. That shows just how the interest in the national game is "waning."

Glucose.

It is not likely that the great winter-killing of bees will have any effect on the amount of honey produced.

"CERES" FLOUR is renowned for its quality and purity. It is the best flour in the world, being the perfect product of the finest wheat grown.

"Ceres" Flour always yields the lightest, whitest and most nutritious bread and the choicest cake and pastry.

Repeated tests show that a barrel of "Ceres" Flour invariably yields 320 one-pound loaves of the best bread.

Ask your grocer for "Ceres" Flour and refuse substitutes.

Wm. M. Galt & Co., Wholesalers of "Ceres" Flour, First St. and Ind. Ave.

Wall Papers—Exclusive Designs.

Summer Homes Beautified.

INTERIOR Decorating of every description promptly and satisfactorily executed at very reasonable prices. New and original schemes.

Slip Covers to Order. Get our estimate for Slip Covers. We make a specialty of this class of work. Lowest prices for the best.

JAMES B. HENDERSON, FINE INTERIOR DECORATING, 933 F Street N. W.

PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING. From an artistic standpoint we make a meritorious stand-point. Plitt's work appeals to every eye. Washington's finest homes contain pictures of his work.

Summer Time is Kodak Time. We sell Kodaks of every size, and all the paraphernalia pertaining to photography.

We make a feature of developing films and plates. That we get better results than most is because we have better facilities for doing the work.

Feast & Co., Opticians, 1213 F Street.

WHAT Time do you get up? Set our Alarm Clock at the minute and it will wake you. Special price, 70c.

The unanimous verdict of housewives is that

C-O-K-E

Is the cheapest and best fuel for summer cooking. They have adopted it and have shaved their fuel bill one-half.

25 Bushels Large Cokes, delivered, \$2.50
40 Bushels Large Cokes, delivered, \$3.70
60 Bushels Large Cokes, delivered, \$5.30
25 Bushels Crushed Cokes, delivered, \$2.50
40 Bushels Crushed Cokes, delivered, \$3.70
60 Bushels Crushed Cokes, delivered, \$5.30

Washington Gaslight Co., 413 10th St. N. W.

THE Summer SEWING

—will be a pleasure, not an effort, if the STANDARD Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine

—is used. It runs 100% lighter than other makes, and is the fastest. Saves time, labor and patience. Very attractive terms of purchase.

Standard Sewing Machine Co., 602 9th St. N. W.

We are agents in Washington and Baltimore for the

PIANOLA

The most Perfect Piano Player yet produced. Sold on easy terms if desired.

Sanders & Stayman Co., 1327 F Street.

Woodward & Lothrop, New York—WASHINGTON—Paris. Beginning Monday, May 23d, and continuing until further notice, store will close at 5:30 p.m. We Announce for Monday, the Twenty-third, Our Annual Summer Sale of Manufacturers' Sample Undergarments

For women, consisting of Nainsook, Cambric and Muslin Petticoats, Night Gowns, Drawers, Corset Covers and Chemises.

These samples were secured (as they are about this time every year) from our leading manufacturers of Muslin Underwear, at a price concession, and are strictly high-class goods of the very best shapes and designs.

Some are plain; others are trimmed with dainty laces, embroideries, ribbons, etc., in such style as good taste suggests. The collection, while large in the aggregate, comprises but one or two garments of a kind.

These high-class sample undergarments will be put on sale Monday morning next

At Prices Greatly Below the Usual —the Same as They Would Cost Us in the Regular Way.

NOTE—We arranged with the manufacturers to ship these samples earlier than usual that we might give those of our customers who leave town in June an opportunity to supply summer needs in these lines.

The opportunity is equally favorable for prospective June brides to secure a most important part of the trousseau at a very decided saving.

We Also Offer at This Time Some Handsome Hand-Made French Undergarments at Reduced Prices.

Included are many dainty and beautiful undergarments of recent importation in one-of-a-kind styles, thus affording an opportunity for the selection of bridal sets of any number of pieces desired, and at the prices usually paid for good domestic undergarments.

Special Sale of Children's Sample Undergarments.

We also offer at this time a sample line of Children's Skirts and Gowns at specially low prices. Soft Nainsook, Cambric and Muslin, some trimmed with embroidery, insertion and fine tucks; others with tucked ruffles. While there's quite a variety in the collection there's but one or two garments of any one style.

One-third to One-half the Usual Prices.

Special Sale of Infants' Nainsook Dresses.

In connection with the above we have secured and offer a lot of Infants' Long and Short Nainsook Dresses. Made in pretty baby styles, with round or square yoke of tucks, or with yoke of tucks and feather-stitching; neck and sleeves trimmed with dainty patterns of embroidery.

One-third Below the Usual Prices.

Third floor, Eleventh st.

Beautiful Lace Robes A Third Under Price.

NE must have a Lace Robe in one's wardrobe, else it cannot be called complete. We offer some very rich Lace Robes, black and white, at a third less than regular prices. White Point d'Esprit and plain net trimmed with Valenciennes lace ruffles; some with lace edged ruffles and insertion in exquisite patterns, etc. Black Net Robes embellished with ruffles and applique and superb Black Point d'Esprit Robes, with clusters of tiny shirred ribbon ruffles. We have no duplicates—these are the only ones of their kind to be found in Washington. They will be on special display Monday morning in center aisle of Lace Department and marked at special prices as follows:

\$10.00, \$13.50, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$25.00.

A Third Less Than Usual Prices.

Main floor, G st.

Dress Goods Department (Main Floor, G Street.) Exhibiting Complete Assortments of Cream Wools and Silk-and-Wools, Especially Suitable for

Graduation, Commencement, Wedding and Visiting Gowns and Outing Costumes.

CREAM fabrics were never so fashionable nor the weaves so varied or so beautiful as they are this season. Soft and sheer and filmy and clinging voiles, and mystrals and albatross, and crepe de chine, and etamine, and the other kindred fabrics that so admirably display the beauty of line that is the secret of style this spring. We have collected and are now showing most comprehensive assortments of these Cream Wools and Silk-and-Wools in the most reliable qualities and at reasonable prices.

Monday, Special Sale of Wool and Cotton Dress Goods About Half Price.

Bright, new, fresh, desirable materials just from the cases, and never offered until now at such low prices.

All-Wool Black Crepe Voile, The leading fabric of the present season, and 45 inches wide. The quantity being limited, an early selection is advised.

39c. a Yard. Regularly 75c.

Three Specials in Cotton Goods:

LOT 1—5,000 yards Mercerized Striped Batiste

A very light and sheer fabric, with dainty lace-effect mercerized stripes; a large variety of tiny figures and dots printed on white, navy and black grounds; 30 inches wide.

12½c. a Yard. Regularly 18c.

LOT 2—Mercerized Check Suitings.

Broken small check effects in the following combinations: Black and white, blue and white, brown and white, green, black and white, blue, black and white, brown, tan and white. A handsome material, especially suitable for waists and shirt waist suits; 27 inches wide.

25c. a Yard. Regularly 50c.

LOT 3—Linen Suitings.

This is a miscellaneous lot of linen suitings in a great variety of weaves from the lightest voile to the heavy weights. They are all this season's goods in the favorite colors, and especially desirable for seashore and mountain wear; 27 inches wide.

35c. a Yard. Regularly 60c.

These goods will be conveniently displayed on center counters, in Dress Goods Department, Main Floor, G st.

Woodward & Lothrop.

Junior Commencement Toilettes.

The dainty reproductions for little girls of the lovely graduation gowns of their elder sisters are quite as smart, and in addition they are fashioned with a charming airiness quite irresistible in children's modes. The fluffy shoulder capes and berthas give pretty, graceful outlines to the undeveloped child-figures and the little frocks depend upon this quaint old style for the elaboration of the decorations.

Organdies, lawns and simple white silks form the foundations of these dresses, while fine laces and hand embroidery are lavished upon the girlish bodices, the skirts, however, being simply trimmed. Our stock of ready-to-wear commencement dresses is unusually attractive and they are finished with a dainty style which cannot be equaled by home dressmakers.

Lovely little frocks of white silk are shown for misses, and the ripple of the shoulder ruffles and full skirts is very graceful and pleasing. Daintily trimmed with laces and insertions, these dresses are decidedly the prettiest "dress-ups" imaginable.

Sashes, of course, play an important part in a wee maiden's toilette, and the broad, soft sashes must be matched in color with the hair ribbons of a narrower width. Nothing can be prettier for a little girl to wear than the Chinese ribbon sashes so dear to the young days of our grandmothers. Powdered with sprigs and tiny buds, with shadowy, indistinct leaves, the soft lengths of ribbon lend sufficient color to brighten the white and yet not to detract from the fresh, youthful beauty.

Stockings also need particular care in their selection, and taste of the mother-supper can be readily satisfied in our hosiery department. Shippers and shoes are shown in many styles and any variety of white designs may be selected here.

Fashion's decrees for boys do not provide any extra furnishings for commencement, but the little pieces of boy's toilet may be found here. Pretty ties, immaculate collars and cuffs and fresh white handkerchiefs are needed to finish the smartness of his appearance, while the style of our ready-to-wear suits for boys and youths give a manly, distinguished air to the lad's bearing.

Layette for Infants.

The preparation of layettes for babies nowadays involves so much labor that such an expenditure of time that women are rapidly realizing the wisdom of buying infants' outfits already made, as they are far daintier in stitching and finish than the home sewed articles.

Garments of recent importation are exquisitely embroidered by hand, and are finished with fine lace ruffles and clusters of minute tucks. Hem-stitching with threads drawn with mathematical nicety finishes the trimmings of the most dainty layette gowns, while the most expensive long dresses are rich with hand needlework, the designs being delicately overstepping the mark of taste and simplicity.

Plainer garments are prettily trimmed with narrow laces and tucks, and hand-embroidery, too, forms an important feature of the skirt decorations.

A complete layette consists of many useful articles which are generally sold in entire sets, although many number of pieces may be bought separately.

Long dresses of different degrees of fineness and decoration, white undershirts and long flannel petticoats are perhaps the most important garments, excepting the night dresses, with their dainty lace frills and narrow ribbons.

Among other necessary articles are snug little vests which are a blessing to any baby, as the soft kind of cotton fabric of cotton, silk or wool cannot irritate the most sensitive skin. The vests are elastic and of such fine texture that they never bind or create or cause discomfort to the tiny wearer.

Infants' hands are made of the same material and are as light and fine as the most fastidious mother could desire. They are provided with short der straps which button and which can be adjusted without any difficulty.

Has discovered a way of dressing babies which has done away with the tightly drawn, excruciating bands and multitudinous safety pins; and our supply of comfortable and practical infants' garments of woven fabrics is complete in every detail.

Dainty house jackets of cashmere lined with soft silk are as useful as possible, while those of crepe and silk are lovely to look upon.

Long kimono of white silk trimmed with plain silk bands are an aesthetic touch to add to a baby's outfit, and these dainty garments are without comparison in finish and materials.

Wicker hampers with a commodious tray are provided for stowing these delicate little belongings, and baby baskets are already trimmed with silk and lace, and may be fitted with brushes, puffs and powder, pins and other things to be found in the drug and notion departments on the first floor.

Infants' wicker toilet baskets are a boon when traveling with a baby, and save many inconvenient and much discomfort.

Odd little articles